

ENVOYS KNEW EACH OTHER.

An Impressive Occasion On Board The Yacht Mayflower.

WERE VERY CORDIAL GREETINGS

The President's Toast Most Happy, and was Cordially Received by Representatives of Russia and Also Japan.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 8.—History was made in Oyster Bay. Russians and Japanese clasped hands and greeted one another with all outward evidence of cordiality, and for the first time since nations began to have relations one with another, an executive of a great power received the envoys of two belligerent countries on a mission of peace.

President Roosevelt, on behalf of the United States and its people, extended formal greetings to the representatives of Russia and Japan, introduced the plenipotentiaries to one another and entertained them at an elaborate luncheon, at which Russians and Japanese fraternized with one another as comrades rather than as enemies.

During the luncheon President Roosevelt proposed a notable toast, in which he expressed "the earnest hope and prayer, in the interest not only of those two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

The occasion was impressive. It was attended not by pomp and ceremony, but by a simplicity and frankness characteristic of the president and the people of America.

No attempt was made to decorate the cabins of the vessel with flags, care being exercised in every feature of the ceremony attendant upon the reception not in the slightest way to offend the sensibilities of the guests of the occasion.

In order that no questions of precedence should arise, it was determined that the luncheon should be a buffet function. In this way was avoided the necessity of seating the envoys at tables with the president.

The Japanese mission, headed by Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, ascended the gangway, all attired in black frock coats and shiny silk hats, the band sounded three ruffles and then played a march. They were ushered immediately to the cabin, where the president was awaiting them.

Baron Komura and Minister Takahira shook hands with the president, the cordiality of greeting being unmistakable. As the representative of his emperor, Baron Komura then extended his thanks to President Roosevelt and through him to the American people for the interest they had manifested in the pending peace negotiations, expressing particularly his gratitude to the president for the friendliness he had shown in initiating the negotiations. The president assured Baron Komura that he had found pleasure in taking the steps toward what he hoped would be a permanent peace between two great nations.

The speeches, if they may be so termed, were entirely informal. No set addresses were delivered.

A few minutes afterward the form of M. Witte, Russian chief plenipotentiary, appeared at the starboard gangway of the Mayflower. He was followed by Baron Rosen, Russian ambassador and second peace envoy, and eight members of his suite. They

New Orleans Shut Out.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 7.—Calcasieu parish, La., notified the Southern Pacific officials that no freight or passenger trains would be permitted to enter that parish. This quarantine shuts off all communication between Houston and New Orleans and prevents mail coming through directly.

Moslem Mosque in London.

London, Aug. 5.—A Moslem mosque of which the cornerstone will be held by the Shah of Persia is shortly to be erected in London. Before the year is out the graceful minarets and cupolas of this eastern type of worship will be seen among the wilderness of Lambeth factories.

Will Shoot Jews.

Hemel, Russia, Aug. 9.—The chief of police of Hemel has issued a manifesto that, as his life has been twice attempted by Jews of the lower class, hereafter any such men approaching within fifty paces of his carriage will be shot. He has also instructed the Cossacks to fire on houses from which abuse remarks are made.

The Town Went Wild.

Maryville, Mo., Aug. 9.—When the news came that Maryville had been named as the site for the new Northwest Normal School, the town went wild with joy. Tea churches rang their bells and whistles were tied wide open. The town cannon was brought out to assist in helping along the noise and the cheers of the town people and the crack of pistols left over from the Fourth of July helped swell the chorus. The business men are giving a reception in the elegant web rooms of the Elks.

were received precisely as the Japanese had been and they, too, were ushered into the cabin where the president was in waiting to receive them. During the reception of the Russian mission the Japanese envoys and the members of their suite were in one of the forward cabins. With notable cordiality President Roosevelt shook hands with M. Witte and Baron Rosen, exchanging with them informal but hearty personal felicitations.

After receiving the members of the suite and presenting all in turn to his personal guests, the president then brought the two sets of envoys together, introducing them formally to one another. It was a notable scene as the diminutive Baron Komura shook hands with the giant Witte at the instance of the president. The greetings of the members of the two missions were distinctly formal, but not the slightest suggestion of enmity was shown on either side. Neither by word nor action did they indicate, even by indirection, anything except the utmost cordiality.

All the luncheon was served with the other guests standing, the president escorted the four envoys to chairs in one corner of the saloon and, in half a minute, through tact and delicacy, the whole party was engaged in animated conversation over the dishes.

Roosevelt's Toast.

Before luncheon had proceeded far President Roosevelt rose from his chair and turning to the assemblage raised his hand for silence. In an instant there was a hush. Bowing to the envoys, President Roosevelt said: "Gentlemen: I propose a toast to which there will be no answer, and to which I have the honor to ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and the people of the two great nations whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer in the interest of not only those two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may be speedily concluded between them."

The toast was drunk as the president requested, in profound silence, but in the hum of conversation which followed little was heard, but enthusiastic comment upon the character of the president's expression. Mr. Witte and Baron Komura both cordially thanked him.

Canadian Troops May Come.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The state department telegraphed the British ambassador and the American consul general at Ottawa that the governors of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts have formally consented to the passage through those states of the Forty-third Canadian regiment (the Duke of Cornwall's Own) who are now in Ottawa waiting to proceed to visit Boston and Providence. The only restriction is in Massachusetts where the state law of 1902 prohibits the assembly of visiting troops for drill or parade. The telegram to the ambassador was addressed to him both at New York and the summer home of the embassy at Lenox.

Wealthy Citizen Indicted.

Milwaukee, Aug. 7.—Charles F. Pfister, one of the wealthiest citizens of Milwaukee, is indicted by the grand jury of Milwaukee county, charged with stealing \$14,000 belonging to the Wisconsin Rendering Company of this city. At the same time indictments were returned against four others, the charge of bribery being alleged in three of the indictments and one of perjury.

Passes for Katy Employees.

Denison, Tex., Aug. 7.—The employees of the Katy are to be provided with annual passes, if the negotiations of the general chairman of railway orders with the Katy officials are successful. The pass plan will be practically the same as that recently inaugurated by the Southern Pacific. The officials have consented to issuing annuals to certain classes of employees, but the details of years of service and regulations are yet to be arranged. No difficulty in making this arrangement is expected. Both officials and employees look upon the scheme with favor.

The Chinese Boycott.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Consul General Rogers at Shanghai wires the state department that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there deprecates the continuance of the boycott against America, which the merchants say is attributable in a large part to the students. Business is being seriously affected. This dispatch is regarded here as very significant.

A Missouri Wind Storm.

Centralla, Mo., Aug. 9.—A destructive wind storm, accompanied by a heavy rain, visited this community heavy rain, visited this community. Several buildings were destroyed. Many fields of corn were seriously damaged. Large trees were torn to pieces.

Severe Electrical Storm.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 9.—A severe electrical storm, accompanied by a heavy rain, did damage in southern Indianapolis estimated at over half a million dollars.

MONEY FOR EXPENSES

Flags at New Orleans in Charge of U. S. Officials.

CASH IS CONTRIBUTED FREELY.

Unsolicited Checks Are Coming in From Other Parts of the Country and Sufficient Funds Will Be Gathered Faster Than Required.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Two large foci of infection were discovered outside of the city by officers of the marine hospital service. Dr. Corput went to Diamond Plantation, in St. Charles parish, to look into some suspicious cases and found six positive yellow fever cases, three of which were dead. They were on a sugar plantation, and three of them were Italians. One was a negro.

The other point of infection is the town of Patterson in St. Mary's parish, where Dr. Guitera has found 19 cases. Most of these are also Italians. The local health boards have taken charge in both instances and are following out the directions of the marine hospital service.

With the marine hospital service under the authority of President Roosevelt in complete control the scientific fight to eradicate yellow fever from New Orleans before frost took on fresh life and with ample funds, the best available talent and an army of willing workers at his back, Dr. J. S. White, surgeon in charge, hopes for a successful termination of the struggle. During the day Dr. White received formal orders from Surgeon General Wyman notifying him that the federal government had decided to assume the task, and immediately visited the state and city boards of health, where he communicated the news to Presidents Souchon and Khonke, and arranged for the transfer of the work. Both pledged all the assistance of themselves and the forces under them to Dr. White in his undertaking. Dr. White said that the transfer of details would be gradual so that there might not be any interruption in the work now in progress.

As the whole state is interested in the present campaign, it is assumed that in 24 to 48 hours the governor will have all the backing he desires, and that the Louisiana contribution of at least \$50,000 will be made.

Unsolicited checks have been sent here from other parts of the country to the fund, which will be fully subscribed, it is believed, before it is wanted.

An evidence of the panicky feeling in the country parishes is shown in the experience of the Cumberland Telephone company. At Arcadia, La., the man in charge of the office fled when the fever began to spread. Local headquarters tried at once to fill the position, but Arcadia refused to permit a man to come to work. The Baton Rouge exchange serves much of the surrounding country, and all that section will be without communication.

Gen. Wood Promoted.

Washington, Aug. 7.—There is reason to believe that President Roosevelt will again reward his personal friend, General Leonard Wood, with a desirable assignment. He will be given command of the department of the lakes or made a member of the general war staff and president of the War college. In order to do so it was necessary for the president to hold up the assignments of General Barry as a member of the general staff and president of the War college and of General Carter to the command of the department of the lakes. The president has learned that General Wood does not desire to return to the Philippines on account of his health.

Kansas Ore High.

Rich Hill, Mo., Aug. 9.—A rumor is current in smelter circles that all Kansas smelters using Joplin ore will soon close down. The A. B. Cockrell interests, with the smelters at Altona and Pittsburg, Kan., and Nevada and Rich Hill, Mo., will continue to run. They are not affected by the high price of Joplin ore, as they are importing their ore from Mexico.

Militia as Quarantine Guard.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 5.—Governor Davis issued an order directing General Haynes, commander of the state militia to detail as many men as may be necessary to establish a strict state quarantine against all points where yellow fever may exist.

President Grants Request.

New York, Aug. 6.—President Roosevelt forwarded to Surgeon General Wyman of the public health and marine hospital service, a telegram from Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, requesting that the United States government take control of the yellow fever situation in New Orleans. The president directed the surgeon general to take every step in his power to meet the situation in New Orleans and to notify him what further action is advisable and possible for the federal authorities to take.

INDIAN SCHOOLS SUFFER.

Secretary Ryan Lays The Cause Upon Congress.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan has decided that appropriations for the maintenance of Indian tribal school in Indian Territory must cease March 4 next. The decision is announced in a letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs in response to a letter from that officer asking to be advised as to the length of time for which contracts should be made with Choctaw boarding school superintendents.

In his letter, the secretary refers to the department's efforts to secure legislation looking to the continuance of schools and to the failure of congress to favorably consider the recommendation, saying:

"Unless congress sees fit to pass a bill appropriating money for the continuance of tribal schools, after the dissolution of the tribal government said tribal schools will of necessity close on March 4, 1906, and, therefore, no contracts with the Choctaw boarding school superintendents should be made to extend beyond that period."

To the Memory of a Hero.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 9.—A bronze tablet will be erected in the state house at Topeka to the memory of Edward Grafstrom, the chief mechanical engineer for the Santa Fe, who lost his life during the flood of 1903 in saving the lives of people who had been caught by the rising water in North Topeka.

During the great flood of 1903, which swept over North Topeka, he designed and built a small side wheel steamer in which, with a volunteer crew of six men, he rescued hundreds of people. While making the last trip on the night of June 2, 1903, the boat was capsized and Mr. Grafstrom was drowned.

Made Whiskey Valuable.

Bellevue, Neb., Aug. 9.—The old steamboat City of New Orleans, which was sunk in the Missouri river above this town in 1852, was discovered in the mud and sand on the Nebraska side of the river, two miles from here. When the City of New Orleans foundered it carried a cargo of \$75,000 worth of whisky in barrels. The barrels can be seen in the hold of the wreck and arrangements are being made to raise them. The whiskey is probably worth not far from \$100,000 now.

Baggage Car a "Joint."

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 9.—J. H. McDowell, a Rock Island passenger conductor, was arrested at Holton on the charge of violating the prohibitory law. Some days ago when he was in charge of an excursion party to Beatrice, it is claimed he permitted a joint to run in full blast in the baggage car during the trip. This is the first arrest of that kind in the state and the outcome of the case will be watched with interest.

Congestion in Coal Traffic.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9.—Wholesale and retail dealers in coal in Kansas City are somewhat concerned over the rapid increase in the coal tonnage, and the president of a large Kansas City coal company said that the condition had reached a state of congestion. He attributes this to an overproduction and a shallowness of demand.

May Be the Train Wrecker.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 6.—A Servian giving his name as Stajan Delic is confined in the city jail pending an investigation which will be personally conducted by Chief of Police McCafferty. Delic was arrested by officer Stanko in Bessemer and is suspected of complicity in the wrecking of Santa Fe passenger train No. 17 at Emporia, Kan., May 14, last, when six passengers were injured and two fatally hurt.

Fortune For Working Girl.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 9.—By the will of Thomas Fitzgerald, who died recently in Los Angeles, Cal., \$200,000 will be divided between two brothers and a niece residing in Little Falls, N. Y. The niece works in a mill. When told of her good fortune she was asked if she would resign her position. She replied that she saw no reason why she should stop work.

Boycott Injures Trade.

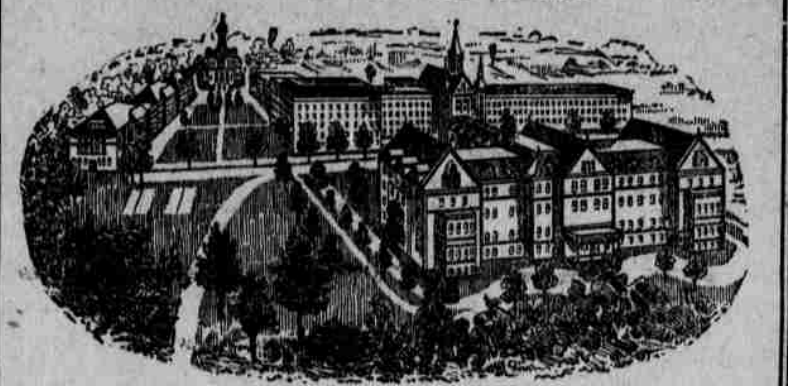
Shanghai, Aug. 9.—The boycott on all American goods is becoming so burdensome to the trade of all nations here that the general chamber of commerce has telegraphed to the dean of the diplomatic body at Peking and the China association has wired Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, asking them to endeavor to persuade the Chinese foreign office to interfere and prevent further injury to trade.

International Irrigation Congress.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 9.—Governor Hoch has appointed the following delegates to the national irrigation congress: W. A. Reeder, Logan; C. C. Coleman, Clay Center; N. H. Loomis, Topeka; S. S. Ashbaugh, Wichita; E. R. Moses, Great Bend; I. L. Diesem, Garden City; George Allaman, Wallace; D. A. Ely, Garfield; George M. Cones, Meade; E. L. Meyers, Hutchinson; Otis L. Benton, Oberlin; F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence; Sam Kimble, Manhattan; A. L. Dahl, Washington, D. C.

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Startling Feature at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

There have been spectacles and spectacles, but it is reserved for the management of the Lewis and Clark Exposition to create perhaps the most startling and interesting of all—a reproduction of the wiping out of Custer's band of United States regulars at the fight on the Little Big Horn river, in the summer of 1876. This event, which has gone down into history as one of the great tragedies of warfare, will be given a setting as realistic as it is possible to make by employing real Indians and real soldiers to perform the sham battle tactics necessary.

A band of 200 or more Umatilla Indians, from the government reservation in Oregon, will take the place of the blood-thirsty Sioux who killed General Custer and his troops. For Custer and his men the soldiers on the grounds will answer. The fight will take place on exposed ground in the exposition area, where it may be witnessed by all those in attendance. The Indians will press closer and closer, until the last man falls and the tragedy is complete. Though no scalping will be done, as in the real massacre, the yells of the Indians and the cracking of their rifles will serve to make the scene thoroughly realistic.

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